Blaze of Glory.

## MADE FOR ITSELF A RECORD.

Dross Never so Rich in Fabric or Picturesque in Artistic Fancy.

Some of Its Excellences Borrowed from Almost Every Century and Every Country -Old-time Flowered Silks and Matins Bave Come Into Fashion Again-Fur in New and Bewildering Combinations Holds High Place - Luces Have Assumed More Importance Then Since the Days of Queen Bens-Trimmings Never so Gorgeous-Fashlonable Contumes of the Day Pictured by The Sun's Inimitable Artist and Described by an Expert.

In reviewing the fashions of 1894 the special features which stand out from all the details of dress are the elegance of materials, the sumptuous coloring, daring combinations, and increas-ing tendency toward elaborate and extravagant methods of fashioning our garments. Some-thing has been horrowed from almost every centhry and country, and each season has sur-passed the preceding one in point of magnificence and variety in design. Nothing can be much more beautiful in texture or exquisite in color, unless we weave our cloth of gold and



race the pattern with precious stones. The lines of fashion have been gradually and generously extended in a manner which is dangerously suggestive of crinoline, but it can be recorded to the year's credit that it did not pre-

cipitate this dreaded calamity.

Never in the history of dress has there been greater beauty and richness of fabrics or such picturesque and artistic fancies from which to choose. Luxuriant abundance has been the battle cry in all matters of fashion, and there is as yet no promise that there will be a lesser degree of elegance or quantity required in the year to come. The sleeve, on which the fashion designers have spent so much energy and wrought such wondrous results, has no prospect of a rest. Renewed efforts are to be directed toward getting the fulness into a drooping attitude, so that the elbow shall be the point expansion. One of the especial features of the season's modes is the extended revival of



velvet for entire gowns, wraps, waists, trim mings, and various purposes of combination, which make it so popular. Silks and flowered satins in large old-time patterns have come into fashion again, and furs have developed possibilities of elegance and style in cut and fit which have never been known before. The furriers have become so skilled in the art of man-aging them that almost every advantage of style is given to the figure as with more pliable materials. The fur bodice, worn with a cloth fancies, and entire dresses are made of delightful gauzes and chiffons which the year has produced and combined with every other material on the list with such charming effect. And crépon has unfolded like flowers, with all sorts of designs and color effects, which have increased its price and conse quent demand. Trimmings are beaded and jewelled and spangled with renewed magnifi-



in the fashionable world which has not been known since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Here is a handsome dinner gown eloquently

MDWINTER FASHIONS. and peculiar combinations of color. It is made of jonguil moiré silk with a violet satin front in the skirt, festooned across with pearl and amber beads, in the Louis XIII. style. The bodice is of violet satin trimmed with beads and The Old Year Going Out in a Pale green peau de sole trimmed with cerise velvet applique, Ragonse lace, and sable tails forms another combination for a dinner gown



which is anything but attractive, yet it serves to illustrate one of fashion's many whims. A late fancy consists of strings of beads, in em erald green, amber, black, or white, arranged to fall from a glistening spangled yoke or a low neck over a white chiffon waist to the belt, where they are caught in blouse fashion. This blouse effect is a distinct feature of the winter's fashlons, and is said to be almost universally adopted in Paris. Some of the waists have three box plaits, some only one, which extend from a fancy contrasting yoke of lace or velvet to the belt, while others are made with plaits to the neck, both back and front, and narrow plaited frills of chiffon in another color are arranged to fall jabot-like between the plaits. Spangles make a very effective trimming for this style of waist by using them to decorate the plaits, thus giving a striped effect which is very becoming. Black spangles are sure to har-monize with any color, but blue, green, and gold are just as fashionable. Artificial flowers for dress adornment have gained in favor, and they are so exquisitely made and delicately scented with their natural perfume that the effect is almost as good as though they were real, and much more durable. They are beautifully arranged in garnitures for even ing dresses, and made up into collarettes, muffs and all sorts of fanciful shapes. Violets retain their favor, but roses, gardenias, and lilles of



gown for evening is made of azure blue satin, with a novel decoration on the top of the skirt, where straps of satin are caught with bows at the sides, in front and back. The bodice and sleeves are entirely covered with white embroidered lisse, and blue satin ribbon forms the bow on the shoulder. Another exquisite gown is of peach-colored satin, with a plain skirt draped in front with two long scarfs of accordion plaited black chiffon, finely embroi dered with lines of jet, and hanging from the place here and there by jetted rings; further toward the back there are handsome jetted ornaments with tiny chatelaines of jet. The bodice has a Victorian collar of cream lace, and the balloon sleeves are spangled with jet.

A stylish waist for a cream satin skirt trimmed around the bottom with sable tails, is made of turquoise-blue satin draped with ivory pen-work cloth, made elegant by an applique of steel and turquoise. Mauve satin with a rosy hue forms another pretty gown. The bodice is draped full with mauve slik muslin gathered closely around the neck and held up by shoulder straps of violet velvet, fastened at the waist with a velvet belt, and trimmed with velvet rosettes. A very stunning gown is of plain green cloth, made with a plain skirt, lined with cerise and green shot silk, and cut after the approved mode of the latest Parisian skirt, which is five and one-half



fitted over the hips. The bodice is of ivorywhite satin, covered with perforated green cloth daintily embroidered, showing the white satin distinctly through the openings, and trimmed with beaver and a jabot of cream lace down the front. A little touch of color is given

Still another pretty cloth dress illustrated is made of black zibeline. The skirt opens at intervals all around, showing a petticoat of rose vervet trimmed with lace at the bottom. And the cloth waist opens in front, zonave fashion, over a full vest of the rose velvet, where it is finished on the edge with an applique of lace. A striking and rather unusual model is carried out in plain petunia cioth trimmed with sable or mink. The full under bodice is of petunia brocaded silk, shot with green and powdered with yellow spots. The upper part of the waist is of petunia velvet, cut in deep points in front and trimmed on the edge with fur. The collar is of velvet, and the cuffs also, with a band of fur around them. Black crépon with irregular markings is the most popular material for street dresses. The skirts are generally plain, back-of rose pink satin covered with black No other Baking Powder works like Royal, or makes such pure and wholesome food, or is so rich in leavening gas, or so economical in use.

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back and full in front, completes the waist, with a black satin collar, bows on the shoulders, and a satin belt. An example of another of the season's elegancies is shown in a black velvet gown trimmed with bands of fur and satin applique embroidery. The cape falls in full folds to correspond with the skirt, is trimmed with the same applique, and has a



A dressy bodice for a laurel green velvet skirt trimmed on the bottom with fur has a full front and a yoke of dull red silk trimmed handsomely with jet. The sleeves are of silk, with velvet shoulder flounces edged with fur.

CHILDREN'S DANCING FROCKS Oreatly in Demand at This Season-Pretty Suits for Small Boys,

Children's attire receives a large share of attention at this season of the year, and their little dancing frocks are of quite as much importance in their estimation as the more elaborate creations prepared for their elders. And then, their gowns are so often made at home that simple suggestions are always acceptable. Fancy dress parties are their delight, and a pretty gown for a maid of six or eight years is of rainbow-tinted crêpe, accordion plaited, very full for the skirt, and made with an Empire waist, finished with

crossing frills of the crepe. With this is worn a

little cap in the form of a bow, and studded

thickly with sequins in rainbow colors. The

Empire style of dress is the favorite for

small girls, and the pretty model illus-



trated is carried out in yellow creps de Chine, with an accordion-plaited skirt of extra width, arranged to fall from a pointed collar which forms two revers of vellow satin tied together with yellow satin ribbon. The neck is filled in with a gathered chemisette of crêpe, and on each shoulder are yellow butterflies spotted with black. Tulle is a popular material for girls of fourteen and older, and it is generally made up over silk and trimmed with parrow ribbon, sewed in rows on the skirt and



is in vogue again for the dainty little party dresses, and the skirts of these are trimmed with rows of insertion, set in at intervals from the hem to the waist. Elbow sleeves are the rule for the gowns,

A pretty evening dress for a child of ten is

made of pink Japanese crepe, with an Empire waist of pink velvet, caught in the centre with a large resette. The alcoves are of velvet and the chemisette of white figured net, with a soft



and a pretty bodice for afternoon wear is with dress is made of stripes of lace and white chif-the sides—extending well on to the front and fon, falling from a tiny yoke, and worn over a pale-green slik lining, tied in around the waist ince. A narrow strip of the oregon, plain in the | with a ribbob. Soft white silk, made up in the

Empire style and trimmed with lace at the neck, is sure to be a success. Woman's Lot Compared with that of a

The small boy is a very attractive object in a velvet suit of the Little Lord Fauntleroy style so much worn. The jaunty little suit shown is of dark-green velvet, worn over a white silk shirt, with a turn-over collar; and another one of black velvet, for a boy of eight years, has a cape collar and deep cuffs edged with lace, a white beit and plain silver buckle, and a white silk accordion-plaited shirt. Colored silk shirts are also worn with these suits. A full dress suit, for a boy of ten, is made of black twill, with a vest and round cont, which has a silr-faced collar. Other suits are of blue or darkgreen cloth, handsomely braided with black. A pretty costume for a girl of ten for ordinary year is made of blue serge with a shirt, coat,

and vest trimmed with bands of white cloth. The revers are faced with white, and white pear The revers are faced with white, and white pearl buttons trim the fronts.

Cloaks for children under twelve are either long enough to cover the dress or very short in the reefer style. The long coats are cut half fitting, with a flaring skirt, or with a full skirt fastened to a wasts and worn with one, two, or three capes trimmed with fur. Rough and smooth cloths are both used, and a very prety brown cloth coat has a cape of brown velvet forming a deep, square collar in the back, two square tabs in front pointing up to the neck on the shoulder, and edged around with brown fur and cream lace above it. Flaked fancy goods are made into coats, and a pretty one of tan, with



dark brown flakes, is trimmed with two rows of beaver fur on the skirt. The cape has a blan hand of brown velvet, with fur at either edge, and the same velvet ferzis a yoke around the shoulders. Another pretty style is made of dark green cloth hanging loosely from a narrow yoke, which is covered by a short, full cape of green velvet edged with mink.

A picturesque evening cloak for a little maid is a large, full cape of fleecy blue cloth warmly lined, and finished at the neck with a hood shaped like a jelly bag, lined with white slik and edged with white fur.

A GOOD NIGHT ALARM CLOCK

Of Assistance to Young Men Who Find It Hard to Take Their Departure, A young man stood in the portico of an apartment house in Washington Park, Brooklyn, the other evening, and on the step above him stood a pretty girl. It was late and the street was to the occasional passer by that the young man had the daintily gloved right hand of the young woman within his own, while his left hand rested over it like a cover to keep it guarded. The young man was apparently trying to say good night and the young woman evidently could not hear him for she was bending her

could not hear him for she was bending her head close to his. They stood in that attitude for nearly fifteen minutes and might have been discovered in the same pose by the gray dawn of the morning had not something intervened.

That something was round and bright, and it came out of a sixth-story window. It descended slowly, the moonlight shimmering on its slivery surface and making it conspicuous. Soon it could be seen that it was on a string and was being lowered by an elderly woman. When it dangled over the portico there was a sudden burst-r-r-r-r-r-r-ing and the young man and young woman parted like an overstrained hawser. The young man selzed the round and bright object which was still ringing and held its face to the electric light. The hands on the alarm clock were clasped at midnight. He raised his hat to the young woman, murmured two words in a low tone and disappeared. The alarm clock was holsted up quickly but the young woman was up stairs before it finally reached the open window.

Elopere Not Folled by a Runaway. From the Courier-Journal.

The elopement of Noble Stroud and Mallie V. Yager to Jeffersonville was attended with a sensational occurrence. The horse attached to the buggy in which they were fleeing from the young woman's home in Jefferson county, several miles back of Louisville, ran away, and the couple had a narrow escape from being killed.

Mr. Stroud had been forbidden by the parents of Miss Yager to pay his attentions. It was arranged to elope on Thursday night, and at a late hour Stroud hitched up his horse and called for hour Stroud hitched up his horse and called for his sweetheart. Preliminaries had been agreed upon, and Miss Yager was in waiting. It was 11 o'clock when the runsways started. Mr. Stroud did not Jog along. No time was to be lost, for pursuit was feared. Heing familiar with the road, Mr. Stroud gave his steed the reln. Finally the horse got beyond his control. Miss Yager became alarmed and leaped out of the buggy. As the horse continued to increase his speed Stroud decided that the best thing to do was to follow the action of Miss Yager. He climbed over the buggy top and dropped on the ground. He rolled over and over, but was not badly hurt. Hastening back he found his aweetheart running toward him. She had escaped with a few scratches. Notwithstanding they were several miles from the city they proceeded on foot.

They came across the wrecked buggy and found the horse near-by. The animal was taken to a stable, and the couple continued on their way to the First street terry dock. Upon reaching Magistrate Hause's office he was found asleep, but he quickly arranged his toilet, and they were man and wife before 8 o'clock.

The Rut Had Her Wedding Ring.

From the Philadelphia Press. . PLAINFIELD, Dec. 24.—Six years ago Mrs. William Humpston of Dorchester, Mass., the mother of A. T. Slawson of East Ninth street, who at that time was visiting her son's family, mislaid her wedding ring while washing her mislaid her wedding ring while washing her hands. Search for the missing article was made, but it could not be found.

Last Saturday afternoon while Wilbur V. Jackson, the son of a neighbor, was playing with Harry Slawson, Mr. Slawson's 11-year-old boy, they came upon a deal rat in the back yard which their dog had been chewing. Taking the rodent away from the dog. Wilbur kicked it, when a shining bit of metal fell from its body. Upon cleaning it he found it to be a ring.

Taking it to his mother she discovered the initials to be "C. S. S. to S. E. E., January 14, 184is. The ring was the one which Mra. Humpston had loss six years ago.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Women are not the equals of men unless the gtri collegians can compete for the football championship. Put their reputation for long kicking to the test.

HER PHENOMENAL ADVANCEMENT.

Few Years Ago-Some of the Causes that Have Led to the Improvement -Comparisons that Are Interesting. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Woman has every reason to be thankful for the institution of the Christian Christmas. The old Pagan Christmas had but little spiritual meaning. It was a festival of the sun, and was observed in the coarse and brutal manner common to all savages. There was a huge feast, in which the men ate all they could and drunk the strong ales of their own brewing until they fell into drunken stupor. The women and the children had the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table and what some generous chief or warrior would throw to them, just as he would throw to the great hounds and watch dogs who sat with their masters around the Vule table.

When the Christian Church took this great beathen holiday and rededicated it to Christ' and the Virgin they builded better than they knew and started a new tendency and a new growth in European history which have raised woman, and, through woman, the race to the proud position they now enjoy.

Mariolatry was the sword which cut the Gordian knot of polygamy and female bondage. It was the egg of which the chlightened woman of this modern age is the hatching. When the stars shone down upon the innuger in Bethle-hem their light did not fall upon a fair spectacle in the lands that made up the civilized world of that period. In Judea and Arabia polygamy prevailed and woman was property about as valuable as the camels and herds of their lords and masters. In the Phrenician cities she was the victim of the terrible sex worship, which seems to have lasted into Christian era. In Alexandria or New Greece and in Athens her confition was miserable in the extreme, and even in Rome, where comparative virtue still prevailed, her lot was not of the best. The patria potestas was an iron rule under which the status of the wife and daughter was not very different from that of the bondwoman and the slave.

It is very appropriate that a new and strange star should have gleamed that night above the lowly habitation of the Madonna. It well typi-fled a new fact and a new idea. The old stars represented the brutal past and the then savage present, but this new constellation symbolized the new life and the new world that were there and then coming into being.

Years and centuries have but little meaning in measuring the development of humanity, for whether time flies fast or slow the power that makes for righteousness keeps irresistibly on. In the time of Hypatia the world had changed momentously. It seemed for the worse to the thinkers of those times. It seems for the better to us of to-day. Greek philosophy, Greek and Roman religion, which had built temples on every headland in the Mediterranean, were dying of old age in Alexandria, Rome, and Byzantium. The three cities and the three civilizations which they represented had become vicious, nerveiess, and depraved. In Rome it was said "men and women marry to be heirs and not to have them." In Alexandria beautiful women performed naked in public spectacles without a protest from delighted thousands, while in Greece vice and sin had reached depths so terrible that they threatened to extirpate the race in those fair regions. But at the same time in all three cities and all through Europe there was a new body politic becoming visible, which was inspired by one doctrine and by one cause. Whether in Catacombs or Basilica, whether in conventicle or in the privacy of the household, woman and man met upon equal terms, shared alike the become victous, nerveiess, and deprayed.

or in the privacy of the household, woman and man met upon equal terms, shared anized the burdens of the new faith, and recognized in each other an organic equalit, in the sight of heave these primitive Curistians monogamy was made the soic legitimate marital relation, and polygamy, probably for the first time in the evolution of the race, was pronounced an injuity. Woman was advanced from the role of a clusted to that of a responsible self-centered and self-owned individual. The progress made was enormous it was grantly and often employed it in ways which cannot be described.

They even reverted to Pagan practices. The orgies of some of the Anabaptists can hardly be described to nineteenth century readers. Another factor was beginning to make itself felt both in the developement of European character and the position of the great. Teutonic race, These most have been much more numerous than has hereofore been supposed. We know that there were Goths, Ostragoths, Visigoths, Lombarts, Franks, Allemant, Suevil, Saxons, Angles, because these names have come down to us through the years, but the very names themselves indicate that there were other branches women to reign to act as soothsayers, to sit in judgment, to fight with them in battle, and to consult with them in the affairs of state. They were monogamous, although they do not seem to have and from the affairs of state. They were monogamous, although they do not seem to have and from the affairs of state. They were monogamous, although they do not seem to have had beyond this a very high standard of morality. As they became converters and maie the latter adopt their own customs in regard to women. In this way the stranke speciale was presented of the Pagan world freating woman as property, as a plaything or a domestic animal, and the daily growing Christian world recognizing her individuality almost as completely as is done to day,. The old civilination was homeyombeed as a result of the meaning of the moral the result of the meaning of the moral the surface o

sacrifice, for their tact, their humility, their intense emotions, and their high moral courage,
while the men were nearly all cast in a rougher
mould, and, no matter how good they were, were
nearly always a tride selfish, overbearing, force,
and fanatical. The distance between the two
sexes was apparently greater then than it is today. The man had not developed the womanly
qualities that cast in every male character, nor
had woman come to realize that she possessed
manly elements in the composition of her individuality.

As solitical division became to become definite.

with a present map of Europe to show itself and the present map of Europe to show itself upon the group and of the Continent the energy which had been expended in political channels to all the programs of the Continent the energy which had been expended in political channels to all lines. From this moment growth, the higher growth, becomes rapid. It was not uniform, as it has been in the nineteenth century, but was exceedingly irregular. From year to year and from piace to place there was progress and retrogression, advance and retrogression, devance and retrogression, advance and retrogression and the progression of the second progression and the progression of the progression was all the progression. In Italy the universities expanded into magnificent systems into which by degreemounce retrogress, and where, after a short terms with men. There were girl professors and women doctors, women lawyers, and women terms with men. There were girl professors and women doctors, women lawyers, and women meeting every profession. The character of Portia was not laken from the imagination of the great pact, but simply represented a type in immiliar to all of all the progression and the progression of the great pact, but simply represented a type in immiliar to all of all the progression and the progression of the great pact, but simply represented a type in immiliar to all of all the progression and the progression of the great pact, but simply represented a type in immiliar to all of all the progression and the progression of the great pact, in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented in the progression of the great pact, but simply represented

In the latter half of the nineteenth century development has been the most rapid, extensive, and profound. The difference in condition between 1894 and 1850 is greater than between 1850 and 1700, between 1700 and 1500, between 1500 and 700, and between 700 and the first Christmas night in Bethlehem.

For the first time in her history woman has enjoyed freedom and independence. She has been taken from the ranks of what the lawyers call non-mi juris and is no longer classified with idiots, children, and South Sea savages.

How she has utilized her new found opportunities is known to the world. In literature she now competes on even terms, and almost in even numbers with mes. In pedagogy she outnumbers the men two to one. She has attained name and fame in art, in abstract science, and is now numbers with men. In pedagogy she outnumbers the men two to one. She has attained name and fame in art, in abstract science, and is now rivalling in every one of the learned professions. She has entered industrial life in such crowds that in some cities, like Chicago, it is said that there are as many women making their own livelihood as there are men. In both our land. New Zealand, and Australia, she has joined the ranks of politics, and thus far has made for herself a better record, so far as ethics, wisdom, and statesmanship are concerned, than any male community ever attempted, much less accomplished. All this has been affected without sacrificing her womanly qualities or impairing her position as a wife and as a mother. Thus in the year 1814, if we could but see it, there would not be one star looking down upon the world in honor of a new life, but a million stars in every quarter of the heavens gleaming in approbation of that new life which is now enfolding the round world. The solitary manger in a lowly village has burgeoned out into palaces, cities, and civilizations.

DISMAL MIDNIGHT WAITS.

They Are the Lot of People in Ferry Houses who Just Miss the Boat. About the most dismal place to wait is a ferry house. After midnight the boats for the most

part run every every half hour. There is always at least one man who has the pleasure of having the ferry house gate slammed in his face while he mournfully watches the boat glide out of the slip. If he is skilled in swearing he can very easily knock off five minutes of the time he has to wait by talking to bimself in language which, if printed, would by represented by asterisks, exclamation points, and many dashes. After he has relieved his mind he looks around and finds there are several more arrivals in the ferry house. Some of the men are coming from work, others stagger in through the gate un-

steadily. chopper, as he grasps a young man who could not walk a very straight line. "Dropped me ticket in de box. Wha' you

"No, you didn't drop it in the box. There it is on the floor."

"S'euse me, ole man (hic), thought I dropped in de bex."

He waiks in a rivzag line and falls in a seat. In a few minutes his eyes close, his chin falls on his white tie, and he is totally oblivious to his surroundings. When the beat arrives he is hustled on board by one of the deck hands.

Then there comes the young man and his best girl who have been to the theatre. They are both tired and sleepy, but neither will admit it. They walk around the ferry house until they come to the news stand. Here they stop and read the front pages of the comic papers.

"Oh, Charley ain't that funny, says the girl, as she points to one of the patures, which shows a young man saying good-by to his lest girl at 10 o'clock at night, it has just begun to show, and the couple are standing on the front stosop, liy the time he says the last good-by the show has reached his shoulders, and all that can be seen of him is his head. Charley looks at the joke, smiles, and squeezes his girl's arm. They get tired looking at the pictures and flad themselves in front of the weighing machine. Charley showes his hand down into his packet and pulls forth a lot of small coin, from which he takes a penny.

"ter to, Neil," says he, "and see how much In a few minutes his eyes close, his chin falls

serves his hand down into his pecket and pulls forth a lot of small coin, from which he takes a penny.

"first on, Nell," says he, "and see how much you welsh."

Hut Miss Nell objects to being weighed in this public manner, and tharley, not wishing to less his cent, gets on the scales himself, and to his utter disgust litels he weighs ten pounds. The girt length all him, and he walks away growing about to see machines always being out of order. Then cames the man make ally inclined. He spices a mechanes always being out of order. Then cames the man make ally inclined. He spices a mechanes always from a handful of silever, dropes in the siot, and turns the crank. A smile of satisfaction illumines his face as the instrument begins to play "Her fooden Har Was Hanging Down Her Back." This is the means of waking up all the drowsy mea and bringing them nearer to the music box. Before the tune is half played the ferry house gate is pushed open the deck hand shouts out. "All aboard! He days had shouts out." All aboard! He days he deserted.

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PRIMITIVE FOLK IN BELGIUM. Strange People Who Live to a Half Desert

Corner of the Kingdom, In the northeastern part of Belgium, between the cities of Hasselt and Antwerp, stretches a heath-covered plain where live in holes hol-lowed in the earth and thatched with straw people who are almost as primitive as were their barbarian ancestors who overran Europe centuries ago. The desolate solitude which they inhabit is called La Campine, and is many square leagues in area. In it are no pastures or fields of grain. It is an immense heathery waste, crimsoned in summer with splashes of blood-red flowers along the borders of the pallid marshes. Here and there are hills of white and shifting sand-playthings of the vagrant winds. There are few roads, but an occasional path leading to some obscure hamlet, lying like an oasis in the desert, outside the world and time. The feet of the traveller in this barren land sink sometimes in the treacherous quicksands. This plain, once the bed of the German Ocean, formed a great clearing in the immense German forest, and was the route travelled by the bar-barians whenever they invaded Gaul. Many tribes who crossed the Rhine, finding the soil of La Campine poor and destitute of pasturage or

rested in the desert until they had wrested more fertile lands from their weaker neighbors. The present inhabitants of La Campine have kent intact the primitive nature of their ances. tors. \* Their habitations are most curious. When a man of the tribe marries, the parents of both parties unite in digging a great square hole in the ground which they cover with a roof of straw. Aside from a mattress, table, and little stove, all the furniture is carved with spade and pick from the hard earth which forms the wails of the dwelling. They do barely enough field work to supply their actus; wants, and en-ter the neighboring villages, with which they

wood or game, pressed onward and settled where

the ground was more productive, while others

little stove, all the turniture is carved with space and pick from the hard earth which forms the walls of the dwelling. They do arely enough field work to supply their action wants, and enter the neighboring villages, with which they are always at enmity, only or the days when there is a fair or kirmesse. Their principal industries are ponething and sunccing, and in the long winter nights they hunt the wild boar in the German forests. They pass the Holland frontier with whole wagon loads of tobacco, and do not hesitate to kil any customs officer who attempts to bar their progress.

They are a handsome race—tall, well built, with large, open countenances, but hard, charpfeatures. Their blue eyes and low foreheads, covered with masses of yellow hist, remind one of the piratical November, some of whom may have been among their alicates. They are caps. They are come to the progress.

They are a handsome race—tall, well built, with large open countenances, but hard, charpfeatures. Their blue eyes and low foreheads, covered with masses of yellow hist. They are come to produce the counter of the presence of ands of men from the plain. Crazed with beer and gin, these savages invariably seek a quarrel among the willagers, and then draw their long, curved knives. The two adversaries do not begin the combat before the crowd forms about them and gives the signal, and the affair terminates by the struggle becoming referral and several of the combatants being silled.

With all their fierceness and brutality, the greatest pleasure of these wild people at 6 listen to wonderful religious tales, and their eyes close with fear and costney when they speak of "Our dear lady, the Virgin Mary," as they call her. They hate the crites and all that comes from then, for they believe then the work of Satan, and that they will be swallowed eventually in the bottomiess pit.

Some years ago an aeronaut from Brussels wished to descend here a little village on the Meuse, but the anchor would not catch, so be thrust repeat of the merch of the

Penn the Indianapolis Journal. "Why," asked the philosopher, "why is it that a man the noblest created object why is it that a man should have such doubts of his ability to win a woman's affection, when he considers the success in that line of a pobered, pudding shaped, pretintance pugding the flut the assembled listeners asserted him not.

Hauce for the Gunder.

From the Chicago Inely Fribuse. His Wife George, you are becoming a confirmed smoker. Suburbanite My dear, I am compelled to ride

in the smoking car so much that I often have to light a sigar in solf-defence. Same suturiantle is few hours later)—Aman-da, you smell frightfully of raw onlone. His Wife—My dear, Bridget sats raw onlone, and I've been eating one in self-defears.